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REBUILDING OF RESERVOIRS, PLANTS, AND CITIES IN NORTH KOREA

CHINESE HELP REPAIR NORTH KOREAN RESERVOIRS -- Hong Kong, Ching-chi Tao-pao, 17 Nov 53

The Chinese People's Volunteers have been helping the North Koreans rebuild reservoirs in Chason, Imwon, and Kusong. The Chinese also helped to restore the most important irrigation reservoir, known as the Kyonyong [6015, 7893] Reservoir, which has a circumference of 30 kilometers and a capacity of 34,120,000 cubic meters, enough to irrigate 3,400 hectares of land.

Mukden. Tung-pei Jih-pao, 19 Dec 53

The Kyonyong Reservoir is situated in P'yongan-namdo near the border of P'yongwon-gun and Jwan-gun. The Kyonyong Reservoir is more widely known today as the China-Korea Friendship Reservoir because it was rebuilt chiefly with the help of the Chinese People's Volunteers.

On 13 and 14 May 1953, over 100 US bombers dropped some 500 pounds (sic) of bombs on this reservoir and damaged 160 meters of the 600-meter dam. The water flooded 4,800 hectares of farm land and killed 800 Koreans in Sunan-gun, Taedong-gun, P'yongwon-gun and the suburbs of P'yongyang.

On 20 May 1953, the North Korean Government issued orders to repair the dam. On 14 August, the repair work was completed, chiefly with the help of the Chinese People's Volunteers who contributed 1,300,000 man-hours, transported 2 million cubic meters of earth, excavated 23 million cubic meters, laid 11,200 cubic meters of cement, and built 5,200 meters of ditches and 47,000 meters of roads.

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STEEL AND CEMENT IN PRODUCTION -- Hong Kong, Ching-chi Tao-pao, 17 Nov 53

On 25 September 1953, the Songjin Steel Foundry in Kimch'aek City produced its first postwar output of steel. Repairs on electric furnace No 2 had been completed earlier.

Elsewhere in North Korea, the large-scale production of cement has been in progress for some time. Seven brick kilns have been repaired and 13 new ones have been built.

At present, textile, rubber, paper, oil, tobacco, and confectionery factories are being repaired or rebuilt.

REBUILD CITIES AND FACTORIES IN NORTH KOREA -- Moscow, Tekhnika-Molodezhi, No 4, Apr 54

On 30 July 1953, the state plan of restoration work was put into effect in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Reconstruction is progressing in every city of the republic. P'yongyang is being rebuilt in accordance with a general plan of restoration and reconstruction. A large part of the city will consist of parks and gardens. The central thoroughfare of the city, Stalin Boulevard, which will be 2.5 kilometers long and up to 50 meters wide, will run parallel to the Taedong River. The continuation of Stalin Boulevard will be Mao Tse-tung Boulevard. Four-story and five-story buildings will be erected on the main streets.

Many factories and mines have been restored from ruins. Machine-manufacturing, textile, soybean-processing, oil-extraction, and tobacco plants are already in operation and are increasing their output daily. The coking and blast furnaces at the Kimch'aek Steelworks are being put back into production. The restoration of factories for the manufacture of rubber shoes has been almost completed. After restoration, these factories will manufacture more than 30 million pairs of rubber shoes yearly. A new sugar plant and a number of [fish] canneries will be built in the near future.

In view of the great demand for construction materials, special attention is being given to the construction of brick, cement, and slate plants.

Many factories, including textile, silk, and sewing factories, which operated underground during the war, are now being moved to new or restored buildings.

The construction of the P'yongyang Textile Combine will be completed in the near future. This combine will be composed of weaving, spinning, finishing, and knitting plants equipped with new Soviet machinery. The combine will produce five times the total amount of textiles produced in North Korea before the Korean War.

Restoration work is also in full swing at the Hungnam Chemical Combine.

Railway repair work is progressing at full speed. Already there is regular train service from P'yongyang to Kaesong, Wonsan, Najin, and other points. The 400-meter railway bridge over the Yesong River was restored at record-breaking speed, which made it possible to reopen railway service between Sinmak and Kaesong.

During the war, the supply of electric power continued without interruption, although many power plants were seriously damaged. Special attention is being given to the restoration of hydroelectric power plants. Already a

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tremendous amount of work has been done on the restoration of the Sup'ung Hydroelectric Plant. By the end of 1954, this power plant will produce three times as much power as at the end of 1953.

Moscow, Vechernyaya Mos'va, 17 Mar 54

All of North Korea is in the process of reconstruction. The craters in the fields have been filled up and for the first time spring sowing is being carried out under peaceful conditions. The soil has been improved with fertilizers shipped from the USSR and is being planted with select seeds. Large-scale irrigation work has begun in the Anju plain, on the left bank of the Ch'ongch'on River. This irrigated area is expected to yield 53,000 tons of rice [yearly].

Thousands of people are at work restoring the Korean cities destroyed by US aviators. The North Korean government has approved the restoration of P'yongyang, Namp'o, Sariwon, Kanggye, Wonsan, Ch'ongjin, and Hamhung. The reconstruction plans for these cities were based on thorough study of the experiences gained in Soviet city construction.

North Korea is receiving a steady flow of agricultural and construction machinery, and equipment and materials for the reconstruction of hydroelectric power stations, factories, schools, hospitals, motion-picture theaters, and for the building of the newly established Korean Academy of Sciences.

The Kimch'aek Steelworks, the plant for the manufacture of automobile parts in Huich'on, the Kangson Steel Foundry and other metallurgical and metalworking plants under reconstruction have received from the USSR lathes, drill presses, electric wire, and construction materials. The North Korean miners have received various types of mining equipment, including drilling machines, electric motors and pumps from the Soviet people. The North Korean cities have received Soviet excavators, bulldozers, rollers, large cranes, and concrete mixers. The North Korean railways have received large quantities of materials and equipment, including rails, compressors, and dynamos.

Many young Koreans are studying in Soviet higher educational institutions. So far, 313 young specialists have been graduated from such institutions and have started working in various fields of the national economy, science, and culture.

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